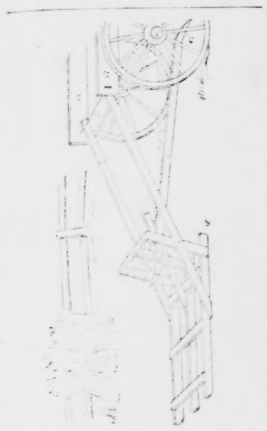


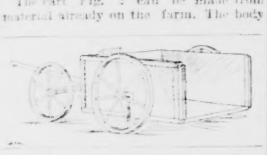
AGRICULTURE

Loading Fodder Made Easy.

Low wagons are a great convenience, greatly lessening labor in filling silos, loading fodder, manure, etc. A number of low wagons have been illustrated in these columns during the past year. E. N. Buckingham, of Iowa, describes the fodder loader shown at Fig. 1. It has been used in Iowa with great success. The timber is a one-half inch hayrack supported on a wagon high or low. The



loader is attached at both ends by means of a long strap, which extends under the wagon and has a sharp iron point at each end. The strap is attached to the hayrack at a long bolt turning a hinge joint. The strap is half crosswise and goes under the hayrack, when the man stands, the iron point catches under the wagon, dropping the fodder on the farm. Two or three shocks can be put in it. The loader is left in the field. Make it will be found a great labor saver.—Agriculturist.



is the ordinary two-wheeled cart body. The loader is made of a blacksmith's shop, with a "drop" with the necessary fittings for attaching to the farm axle. On this front axle a moving wheel is placed, so that a cart cannot be turned, but it can be moved in any direction. The loader is left in the field. Make it will be found a great labor saver.—Agriculturist.

Why Not Grow It.
We spend large sums for cottonseed meal for cattle and insect meal for poultry, but we can grow a substitute that can be used in more ways than one and which is truly equal to, if not better than, the substances mentioned. Every farm can be made to produce a crop of cottonseed. It is not late at this time of the year to grow a crop, but its advantages need not be overlooked. It is a good crop, but the yield is from twenty to forty bushels per acre, and as the value is much more than that of grain. If one desires to grow a small crop for poultry next year, a field of sunflowers, which can be grown and cultivated in the same manner as corn.

Crossing Ducks.
All experiments that have been made in crossing the several breeds of ducks have proved unsatisfactory. Mr. James Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., who has been successful in importing the best Ayshire ducks, he could procure in England for the purpose of experimenting with crosses between the Ayshire and Pekin breeds. Such a cross should apparently give good results, as the two breeds are very similar in color, size and other respects. Mr. Rankin finally went back to the pure Pekin, as he found that the Pekins could not be improved by crossing. He secured fairly good results by using the Cayuga, but while excellent crosses came from crossing the Cayugas and Pekins, the black plumage of the Cayuga made the picking of the carcasses difficult, as the pin feathers, being black, were not prominent. It is quite a task to properly pick a duck for market, and more so when the pin feathers are black, for which reason the Pekins, which are white, are the only kind now used.

Italian Sausages.
Melt one and a half ounces of butter in a pan, chop finely two shallots, and two good-sized fresh, or six tinned, mushrooms, and fry these very slowly in the butter till they are a good brown, but not blackened. Now add a sprig of parsley, and let it up with a little thyme and a bayleaf. Add these to the butter, and, at the same time, one ounce of flour. Stir carefully till the flour is a pale brown, then add one wineglass of sherry, stir it in, and let boil about three minutes. Next, pour in half a pint of good stock, stir till it boils and thickens, when add two sliced Irish or tinned tomatoes, one ounce of glass, and a seasoning of salt, pepper and lemon juice. Simmer gently for ten minutes. Keep it well skimmed. Then strain and use.

Apoplexy in Summers.
During the extremely warm days it is not unusual to find a few dead under the most from an apoplexy cause. It is seldom that this happens to pullets or growing chicks, but mostly with hens. It is caused by high feeding and especially when grain is allowed in summer. It can be prevented by the following:—

1. Except by starting off the food allowing plenty of fresh water, a steady plenty being also provided.

2. It is sometimes the case that the best hens are the ones that die suddenly, as apoplexy does its work quickly without warning.

A MEMORIAL TO CHRIST.

Chancellor Vincent Projects a New Idea for the Resort of the Religious.

A novel memorial was begun in busy Chautauqua on Tuesday by the dedication of a site in Academia Park for the Hall of the Christ. The memorial will be similar to none other, built or contemplated in the world's history—a memorial to Christ.

The idea originated with Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua. A short time before the death of the late Gerald Massey, of Toronto, Mr. Massey subscribed \$10,000; \$8,000 has been raised otherwise and \$7,000 will be secured.

The proposed hall will stand in the geographical center of Chautauqua, to represent Christ as the center of all learning and life. In one of the rooms will be a collection of all the lives of Christ ever written; in another a collection of pictures of Christ.

The hall will be a complete symbol of Christ; everything about it will memorialize His name. The structure will be stone, and its windows are all to be memorials provided by various prominent families about the country.

A Great Map of the Sky.

A great map of the sky upon which astronomers have been working for the last nine years is approaching completion. It is an international affair; for no one country could carry through such a gigantic task. The heavens have been mapped out in sections, a section being assigned to each of the principal observatories in the world, and each of these observatories must furnish a map of its particular section in 1,500 parts. To do this, 3,000 photographs have been taken at each observatory, making a grand total of 4,500 photographs. The observations are being made in the work will each bear the cost of and be responsible for its own particular piece of sky. When completed the photographs will all be forwarded to the Paris Observatory for the production of the map. The United States is not represented in the international congress for the construction of this map.

Prof. Pickering, of Harvard, wished to undertake a share of the work, but it was finally decided that the great amount of time required for the allotted sections would interfere with the general work of the Cambridge Observatory. The Yerkes Observatory was not of course ready at the time, and the others did not care to lay out the money for the necessary instruments. The observatories sharing in the work are those of Greenwich, Bonn, Catania, Heidelberg, Potsdam, Oxford, Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Algiers, San Fernando, Tacubaya, Santiago, Chile, La Plata, Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney and Melbourne. The map will be in total area nearly two acres, but must necessarily be divided up into a manageable size. For each hemisphere there will be 11,000 little maps, or 22,000 for the whole stellar universe. Upon it will be shown about 300,000 stars, of which we know the position, color, and numbered, so that any star up to the eleventh magnitude can be located as easily as an island in the map of the world. The stars actually shown upon the map will be those up to the fourth magnitude. A great number of the stars shown upon the map can be seen by the unaided eye, even with the aid of the most powerful telescope. The photographic plate, however, can detect many millions of stars which no man has ever seen.

Gods Plan for You.
God has planned and ask for the calling of God, for as certainly as He has a plan or calling for you He will somehow guide you into it. And this is the proper order and work of His spirit. He is private teaching is for those who are in the very plan that is set for us. And this is the significance of what is presented as our duty, namely, living and walking in the spirit, for the spirit of God is a kind of universal presence or inspiration in the world's bosom; an untiring light which if we accept and live we are guided. The plan is a personal one, so that what God wills for us we also will for ourselves, setting into it as the needle to the pole. By this hidden union with God, or intercourse with Him, we get a wisdom or insight deeper than we know ourselves—sympathy, a oneness with the divine will. We go into the very plan of it, and are led along in it by Him, consenting, co-operating, answering to Him we know not how, and working out with His exactness that good end for which His unseen counsel guided us and sent us into the world. In this manner, but not by the methods of gathering in all their separate lights, to be interpreted in the higher light of the spirit, we can never be greater at a loss to find our way into God's counsel and plan. The duties of the present moment we must meet as they rise, and these will open a gate into the next, and we shall thus pass on, trusting and secure, almost never in doubt as to what God calls us to do.—Horace Bushnell.

She Was Caught.
We have all not people whose pride in their own possessions is so great that they can see no charms in those of others. A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through a conservatory, and explaining to them the properties of some of the exotic plants, says Ed. B. A. A. The visitors would be looking at every description, volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here, or, indeed, anywhere.

Just as they were passing a giant cactus she was heard to claim:—
"Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cactus at home that is still larger. I planted and reared it myself."

"Reared it yourself," the professor gently observed. "How remarkable! This specimen is sixty-three years old, and if yours is still larger?"

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a strategic movement to the rear.

Two Die of Old Age.
Only 67 persons in 1,000,000, according to medical authorities, die from old age, while 1,000 succumb to death, 18,000 to measles, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 20,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 100 to diphtheria. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

One Effect of the Bill.
Doggins—What I don't like about the Raines bill is that it changes the name of Sunday.

Noggins—How is that?

Doggins—Changes it to Thirstday.

AN ANCIENT COSMETIC.

The Cool and Healing Cucumber Used as a Beautifier.

The coolness of the cucumber has been ascertained to be a scientific fact. It is always considerably cooler than the surrounding atmosphere. It has also long possessed some reputation as a cosmetic in the old meaning of the word, a "beautifier." The cream of cucumbers is prepared from the pulp of peeled cucumbers, with a mixture of almond oil and other ingredients. Purchase from a trustworthy druggist four ounces of almond oil, and a quarter of an ounce each of white wax and of spermaceti. Put these ingredients in a jar, and set the jar in a saucepan with warm water reaching up to within two inches of the rim. Let the water boil. A marmalade jar is just about the right size to use. When the wax and spermaceti are melted into the oil and five tablespoonfuls of the thick juice of a large, nearly ripened cucumber. Obtain the juice by pressing the pulp on a fine hair sieve. Color the cream with a few drops of spinach green. Use enough to give a very delicate tint of green. Pour it to harden into small jars. It is an excellent cure for sunburn and is very healing and soothing to the skin.

Wash the skin at night thoroughly with warm water before applying the cream. Dry off all the moisture a soft damp towel will absorb and rub the cream of cucumbers gently into the skin. In the morning wash it off with warm water and tone the skin with a bath of cold water to make the tissue firm.

Coiffing Gown.
The coiffing gown of brown cheviot is most admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The skirt, which reaches to the ankles, is of a most comfortable length, and is only about four yards round, so that it is not cumbersome or likely to get in the way of the wearer. It is trimmed around the bottom with perpendicular rows of white cloth.

The coiffing gown is a most useful garment, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The skirt, which reaches to the ankles, is of a most comfortable length, and is only about four yards round, so that it is not cumbersome or likely to get in the way of the wearer. It is trimmed around the bottom with perpendicular rows of white cloth.

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THE YOUNG MAN AS A CITIZEN.

A Citizen Has No Right to be Neglectful of the Community's Welfare.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., treats of "The Young Man as a Citizen" in his article in September Ladies' Home Journal. In defining the duties of citizenship he says: "A citizen has no more right to be neglectful of the interests of the civic whole in which he is a member than a parent or child has to be neglectful of the interests of the domestic whole in which he is a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his state or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself, in the one instance, as well as in the other, he is false to his corporate duty and to the dignity of his citizenship."

"The doctrine just enunciated needs to be preached and pushed. A great deal of our political misery is due to the fact that men who are fairly faithful in most of the relations in which they are placed, do not hesitate, and are not ashamed, to ignore the interests of the civic whole in which they are a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his state or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself, in the one instance, as well as in the other, he is false to his corporate duty and to the dignity of his citizenship."

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THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15 1896.

SHOULD THERE BE A CONTEST?

It being a foregone conclusion that Mr. Sifton, with the Portfolio of the Interior in his hand, is to become the government candidate in this constituency public opinion is divided as to whether or not he should be opposed. Excepting that we would like to see Mr. Daly try it to secure convincing proof as to what the electors think of his past record in the House, we see but little argument for a contest. In the past Mr. Daly would take no advice from any one except what generated in his own head (which, by the way, he always considers unerring direction) and a charmed few, and for his future it would be well that he should have absolute evidence as to its value. We say that outside of this a contest has but little to recommend it.

Of course there are wisecracks who say, when speaking of the resignation of Mr. McCarthy, "We told you so," but his election was, under the circumstances, a necessity. When his consent to contest the division was first secured there was no name but that of Mr. Daly in opposing interests, and those who gave Mr. McCarthy the nomination knew that nothing could better express our opposition to separate schools than the election of Mr. McCarthy, and an unqualified expression of opposition to the Tupper policy for settling the vexed question was a necessity. When Mr. Macdonald appeared on the scene the arrangements with Mr. McCarthy were completed, and could not be changed. Even if he could be, the election of Mr. McCarthy as an expression of public opinion, even if he threw up the seat in twenty-four hours, was the best thing for the cause of the province.

With a majority of 34 at his back, and which is likely to be increased from the course Tupper & Co. are taking, Laurier is sure to hold office for the next five years. Then on the ground the Conservatives of the division always took that it is better for the interests of the constituency to have a friend than an enemy at court, if Mr. Daly cannot be induced to run to test his own popularity, the fault is the second best virtue. We are aware the former cry "will be raised and by no means louder than by those who supported Mr. Daly and Mr. Macdonald in the past, strange to say, but qui bono? There are now several farmer representatives in the House, some of them Patrons, and we feel to see what they are doing in the interest of their class. The other day Foster introduced a resolution asking the government to declare their tariff policy and these Patrons voted against. Davin introduced a resolution asking for the removal of duties on farm implements, binding twine, etc., and these Patrons voted against it. They sat in the House and without a word of protest allowed the government to superannuate Shannon, the post master of Kingston, and appoint a successor to help out a faithful partizan—nearly as old as the superannuated—that two political paupers instead of one may be thrown on the public purse within a decade. They carp at the crime of members of the House carrying railway passes that do not cost the country a cent, and they allow these other enormities to pass over without a word of protest. It is argued "It is much better to elect a man of sound sense who knows our wants." Yes, but if he covers that "sound sense" with a bushel and keeps his knowledge of the "farmers' wants" all to himself without letting the House know it, we again ask what good?

Of course, when we say it would be just as well to allow Mr. Sifton to go in for re-election as Mr. Daly was when he was sworn in a minister, we imply a satisfactory settlement of the school question. The people cannot afford to amuse themselves on that or other efforts in Mr. McCarthy's behalf are all in vain. When we speak of a settlement of that issue upon an assurance that there will be no legislation on that matter at Ottawa. If the federal government take their hands off their hands, and make concessions, cannot which they have heretofore refused, the federal representatives must be made to bear responsibility, the responsibility must be left with those who made the concessions. In this article we have simply expressed our own views, and not in which we are entitled to the public of attention.

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL.

The contract for excavating the Westbourne ditch was yesterday let to McKelvie and Watson. The contract price for removing 32,000 yards is \$10,000.

Among the sufferers by prairie fire at Redoubt were: Messrs. Cramm, eight stacks; Meggison, 1,000 bushels; Loden, forty acres of wheat in stock; Mantz Goodlands, and Cassels about \$150.

Mr. J. Young is building an addition 12 feet wide and fifty feet long to the east side of his store, besides enlarging the building and making other improvements. Evidently Hartney feels the impulse of the good year.

John Pelt, of Rossdale municipality, is incarcerated in Portage la Prairie awaiting the assizes, charged by J. W. Patton W. F. Young, of Neepawa, with stealing seventeen head of cattle. The prisoner may call for a speedy trial.

Messrs. Lawrence Bros., about seven miles north of Carleton place, were burned out on Monday last. The origin of the fire was that they started to burn a fire-guard around the premises before leaving the same. The wind being strong they were unable to back the flames, and the stables, granary, and about 1,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat were consumed.

Mr. Harrison, B. R. Hamilton, J. A. D. and H. D. Alston, of Neepawa, who have been inspecting a mining claim in the Wabigoon district in which they are financially interested, returned to the city yesterday. They are well pleased with the prospect and have let a contract for developing it. They have samples of ore taken from a depth of eight feet which is exceedingly rich.

Chief Elliott, of the provincial police, here came into town Thursday with a prisoner from Shoal Lake. The prisoner was Edward de Laroque, a Shoal Lake farmer, and the charge against him is the serious one of forgery. It is alleged that de Laroque forged the name of a neighboring farmer, Arthur Nunn, to a promissory note for \$51.00. Friday morning de Laroque was brought before the city police magistrate, Mr. F. H. Philpott, being retained as his counsel. At Mr. Philpott's request the case was enlarged for a few days, when the evidence will be gone into.

The location of the Dauphin railway has not yet been definitely decided on north of the township of Dauphin,

true, as the Tribune says, that the dealers have now imported all the implements they want for the fall and winter trade, but it is not true that the farmers have all bought their supplies, and had the resolution carried on the 1st inst., as it should, if the dealers did not sell at prices less the duties, the farmers could have since bought from American dealers and saved the duties. Can or will "Rich", of the Tribune, see this?

But this is not all, supposing the House does not meet again until the usual time, February or March, the moral certainty is the government will not pass their new tariff bill until the farmers have all bought their spring supply of implements, and the country loses the tariff on two seasons' business, which the Liberals for years past declared they would remove the moment they came into office. We ask "Rich" again if he can see the seriousness of this procrastination.

We are fully aware that all the details of a proper tariff for Canada require much consideration, and several trials and changes may have to be made, until an equitable measure that will secure just enough money to run the country, and no more, is secured; but on a few specific articles like farm implements and twine, on which every representative should have his mind made up during his election contest, and which are of serious moment to so important a class of this country as the agriculturalists, there should be no hesitation. We ask "Rich" again in all seriousness what he thinks of our contention. We are at least confident seven-eighths of the people of Canada will say it is sound.

The Rapid City Reporter says, "There has been an uncovering of political dishonesty at Ottawa", anent the binding twine exposures, "thanks to the activity of Mr. Richardson," yes; but when it transpires that that Mr. Richardson's "uncovering" is not true, what then about the "thanks." He, for instance, found Mr. Boyd, of Minnedosa, owing an amount, and transpires Mr. Boyd owes nothing; he found Mr. Eade, of the Portage, owing a large amount, and Mr. Eade does not owe the one-quarter of Mr. Richardson's finding. We ask again what of the thanks for Mr. Richardson's scare crow? Let us have the naked truth in all these matters before we bestow either thanks or censure on a member in the richness of freshness for political distinction. The public know for a fact the Tribune is always fresh in its attacks on opponents.

We believe now it may be taken for granted the Laurier government will not disavow all of the late governments' officials. No one can find fault with the dismissal of any official who thinks more of his party than he does of his office, and uses his position for the benefit of his party. Nor can exception be taken to the dismissal of employees who flout their society position through the receipts of their office at the heads of men less fortunate from an point of view who are infinitely their superior from education, general citizenship and common respect.

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though the line has been surveyed to Lake Winnipegosis, which is the present terminal of the road, but in time it is to be continued to Shoal Lake and then on to the Hudson's Bay. The reason of uncertainty as to the route from Dauphin is occasioned by a movement to secure a detour of the line westward to reach the Gilbert Plains settlement, which is a large community some thirty miles west of Dauphin, and the probability is some arrangement will be made to give the western settlers railway facilities.

CANADIAN NEWS.

SON OF SIR RICHARD DEAD.

Lindsay, Oct. 12.—Lewis Cartwright, aged 19, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, died here yesterday after a short illness. Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright, with two other members of the family were at the young man's bedside shortly before his death. Deceased was a clerk in the Bank of Montreal here.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The fire brigade responded to not less than ten calls during Saturday night and yesterday. Two of the fires were of a serious nature. Harries' box factory sustained \$7,000 damage and Byrie Bros' jewelry store room was scorched to the extent of \$2,000. There was a small blaze in the tailor shop over the Toronto opera house on Saturday night. When the fire was discovered the performance in the theater was not quite over. Manager Small, with great presence of mind, quickly ordered the curtain rung down. The orchestra played "God Save the Queen" and the audience dispersed without knowing there was a fire in the vicinity until they were on the street.

Prince Albert butter sells for 22 1/2 cents per pound in England.

Reports from Lake of the Woods announce an increasing interest in gold mining, and many new and rich discoveries.

Stratford, Oct. 12.—Miss Clara Macklin, who has qualified herself for missionary work in the Northwest, received a formal farewell last night. She is the third member of her family to engage in missionary work.

Keewatin, Ont., Oct. 10.—John Dusat, a miner, residing at Norman, was killed on the C.P.R. between Norman and Rat Portage last night. His body was discovered at 5 o'clock this morning. It was badly mutilated.

A LATER REPORT.

Rat Portage, Oct. 10. The body of a man was found lying on the C. P. R. track near here this morning. It was badly cut up, and the unfortunate man must have been caught by one of the night trains while walking along the track to his home at Norman. The body has been identified as that of John Dusat, living at that place. He was married and the father of four children. The deceased was lately in the employ of Mr. Ahn at the Golden Gate mine.

The World Over.

At Cape Town an agitation is on foot for the abolition of duties on wheat, meat and flour.

G. W. Legg, the defaulting treasurer of Waverly, Ohio, has been arrested at Vancouver.

Lord Roseberry has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in England. Presumably the Armenian question, in its intricacies, was too difficult a matter to handle with safety, hence the resignation. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone will likely be his successor.

London, Oct. 12.—Intense cold and snow prevail in many parts of the United Kingdom and the recent destructive gale was renewed on Saturday night. On many of the coasts there were numerous casualties and loss of life.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Oct. 10.—The office of minister of foreign relations has been abolished, and the foreign affairs of Honduras will be conducted in the future through the diet of the greater republic of Central America, formed by the alliance of Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador.

London, Oct. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury was asked with surprise after the service commenced at Hawarden church this morning. He was carried to the Hawarden rectory, where he died at 11:30.

London, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Archibald Farrar, dean of Canterbury, received a telegram from Stephen Gladstone, the rector of Hawarden church, stating that the Archbishop of Canterbury passed away peacefully and suddenly at 11:15 o'clock. He had attended the early communion. Dean Farrar is preaching in the Cathedral this evening referred to his forty-five

A FAMOUS MAN!

What His Researches Have Done For the World.

All successful and distinguished men have taken, and will take, Dr. Cassel's Kidney Pills. The well-known author of Cassel's Food Book, pointed out the value of Dr. Cassel's discoveries have many precedents, but no equals.

Dr. Cassel's researches produced Cassel's Kidney Pills and Cassel's Food, the first a certain cure for all kidney, liver, stomach, bladder, and rheumatic troubles; the latter an absolute specific for chronic and climatic diseases. Among his other discoveries are Cassel's Catarrh Cure and Cassel's Laxative and Turpentine for colds and bronchitis.

During 1895 the Canadian manufacturers, Edmondson, Bates & Co., 47 Lombard street, Toronto, gave away free 500,000 samples of Cassel's Kidney Liver Pills and 100,000 samples of Cassel's Food. The return they brought proved how much they were appreciated. The same free distribution of samples will be continued during 1896. Those at a distance should enclose a 3-cent stamp and also receive a sheet of the latest music in return.

years' intimacy with the deceased prelate.

London, Eng., Oct. 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle asserts that the Czar and Salisbury have agreed to a settlement of the Turkish crisis, involving the opening of the Bosphorus to warships and merchantmen of the world. The sovereignty of the Sultan is to be maintained, but the powers are to control the collection of taxes and nomination of ministers.

THE CITY SCHOOL BOARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board was held in the Central School on Tuesday evening, the following members being present: Messrs. Darrach, McLeod, Patterson, Lang and Evans.

On motion of Messrs. Lang and Evans, Mr. Darrach took the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Prang Educational company, re shipment of drawing models and materials. Filed.

From the Department of Education, with statements of grants. Filed.

From the Provincial Treasurer with advice of remittances. Filed.

From the City Treasurer, re levy for 1896. Laid over till next meeting.

From Charles Sherwood accepting position of caretaker of old Central School. Filed.

From F. Miller, resigning position of caretaker of Central School. Order of motions.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid:

Prang & Co.	\$61 40
Secretary	22 85
Wm. Miller	14 57
Electric Light Company	4 60
J. & H. Sampson	35 70
McDonald & Calvert	75
W. A. Fleming	2 60
McElvride & Lane	2 25
H. Ferris	4 00
Dickenson & Murray	6 75
F. J. Miller	7 00
C. S. Miller	13 75
E. Warner	9 15
Brown & Mitchell	90

A number of tenders for fuel were considered, and resolutions were passed awarding contracts for the supply required, which we give below.

Principal Wilson submitted his report for the month of September showing an average attendance of 678 and 77 at the public school and collegiate respectively. He also asked the board if they would direct the Sec-Treas. to apply to the Mayor for the free use of the council chamber for the Teachers' Convention on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th inst. He further reported that instruction in drawing had been commenced in the schools with Miss Sinclair engaged as teacher.

RESOLUTIONS.

Patterson—Evans—That Mr. Miller's resignation as caretaker of the Central School be accepted, same to take effect Oct. 20th.—Carried.

Lang—Patterson—That the Sec-Treas. be instructed to advertise for applications for the position of caretaker of the Central School at a salary of \$600 per year, applications to be in by the 15th inst.—Carried.

Lang—Patterson—That the tender of McElvride & Lane for 250 cords of green cut seasoned body wood be accepted at \$2.99 per cord, to be delivered at the schools as required.—Carried.

Evans—Lang—That the tender of Purdon & Smart to supply 25 tons of furnace coal at \$9.40 per ton and that of John Hanbury to supply 25 tons of Canadian Anthracite coal at \$8.75 per ton, be accepted.—Carried.

On motion the board adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The "Empress of India's" Chief Engineer Tells an Interesting Story.

Mr. Francis Somerville, one of the best known men in the steamboat traffic on the rivers and lakes of Ontario, having been engaged in this business for fifty years, and who resides at No. 105 Upper Colborne street, Kingston, speaks as follows of his recovery from the sickness which has afflicted him for some time.

Said Mr. Somerville: "The grip left me with kidney troubles and gravel. I had severe pain over the kidneys and in the small of my back, also between the shoulders and in the bladder.

"The urine was very dark-colored with a great deal of muddy sediment. I went to Mr. McLeod's drug store and bought two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I have taken them with what people tell me is the usual good result.

"They have cleared the urine, removed the sediment, relieved me of distressing pain in the back and between the shoulders, and have built me up in a surprising manner. In fact, I am entirely free from the troubles which afflicted me before taking these remarkable pills, and I recommend them as a certain cure for all troubles arising from kidney disorders."

—Whig, Kingston.

Municipality of Eton pond, Douglas, sec. 2, township 11, range 17.

Enclosed on the right, day of September, one Bay Mare with one white hind foot, white star on face, and white stripe on side of nose, no brand, six or seven years old. Also one Mare Colt, bay, with white stripe in face, one white front foot, one year old.

W. R. BOLES, Poundkeeper.

REGULAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

Hands and Feet!

Zink Bros. Cloth Your Hands and Feet.

\$2,000 WORTH OF DOLGE FELT BOOTS

ON THE WAY.

A car load of all kinds of Warm Boots just opened up.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES—

Ladies' Felt, Elastic, Side Tip, Leather Shoe	\$1.00
Ladies' Felt, Elastic, Side Tip, Leather Shoe, foxed	1.25
Ladies' Felt, Elastic in Front, Leather Sole	.75
Ladies' Felt, Elastic Side, Felt and Rubber Soles	1.75
Ladies' Felt, Button and Lace, Felt and Leather Soles	1.75
Ladies' Oil, Pebble, Button, Warm-lining, Dolge, Felt Insole	1.75
Men's Light, Lace Boot, Dolge, Felt Insole	2.50
Men's Calf, Lace Boots, Fur-lined, Slipless Sole	3.25

See our Farmers' Stable Boots, rubber bottom, hair-lined \$2.75.

ZINK BROS.

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

OUR WATCH HOSPITAL

IS ALWAYS OPEN.



A Watch must keep time as a train keeps the track. If your Watch don't keep time bring it to us, we will make it right to the smallest fraction of a second and at the smallest possible cost. We always keep on hand a line of

All Grades Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

AT THE LOWEST PRICES THAT WILL DEFEY COMPETITION.

W. H. MALLETT, Jeweler.

Sign of the Gold Watch, Rosser Ave., between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

P. S.—A full line of PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c. kept constantly on hand. Call and see how low our prices are.

Fall Millinery Mantles and Drees Goods.

....All Departments Complete....

OPENING DAY

OCTOBER 6TH.

COME! AND WELCOME!

WILSON, RANKIN & CO.

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE!

SYNDICATE BLOCK,

BRANDON, MAN.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and interesting paragraphs that treat of men and things in a general way.

Major D. Cowan, ex-mayor of Gananoque, is dead of paralysis.

The population of Kingston, Ont., increased by one hundred during last year. Duncan Kippen has been appointed mayor of Perth, as successor to Thomas Cairns.

The population of Hamilton, Ont., increased during the year according to the assessment returns.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company has declared a yearly dividend of seven per cent. on paid-up capital.

Thos. A. Wardell, mayor of Dundas, was nominated by North Westchester for the local legislature.

Mrs. Walker, of Oakdale, Ont., was thrown from her carriage while driving in the snow and received injuries from which she died.

Seven or eight buildings in the business quarter of Gananoque, Ont., were burned, and the town was in danger of being destroyed.

John Maclean & Co., wholesale millers, have assigned with liabilities of \$10,000. J. N. Greenhalgh, assignee, is appointed provincial guardian.

Abraham Young, ex-mayor and one of the most prominent residents of Bowmanville, died the other day in Toronto, where he had gone for medical treatment.

Marjorie Kennedy, a pioneer of Georgetown, Ont., recently fell from an apple tree, striking on her head and injuring the spine so severely she is completely paralyzed.

A writ has been issued at Kingston, Ont., on behalf of the council of the township of Hastings against John Evans, treasurer of the township. Irregularities are charged.

The Canadian steamer Manitoba, has been seized by the deputy collector at St. John's, Nfld., to satisfy unpaid fines for violation of the regulations of the Fisheries Department for the navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

The body of Miss Mary Grant, a former member of the Salvation Army, was recently found floating in the harbor at Kingston, Ont. Deceased was about 40 years of age. Apparently it was a case of suicide, deceased having been despondent lately.

The Toronto board of trade has received communications from the British Columbia board of trade inviting suggestions concerning the best means for improving the existing methods of capitalizing and floating companies generally and advancing mining properties.

The establishment of Martin Foley, of Quebec, has been burned. During the fire a gas meter exploded, and two men, Sergeant Murray, of the city police, and T. Atkinson, were badly burned. The building of the Daily Mirror, next to Foley's establishment, was badly cut.

A \$15,000 fire occurred at Gananoque the other day. Losses are J. J. Abbott, proprietor, occupied by J. W. Harrison, druggist; J. L. Rogers, three frame buildings, occupied by L. Fraid, clothier; W. S. Abbott, china and silverware; Rogers' grocery; Mrs. J. B. Turner, three frame buildings. Loss pretty well covered by insurance.

The tramway of the Ontario and Western Company's mill, No. 4, at Port Hope, Ont., took fire the other afternoon and for some time the mill and tramway were in great danger. The fire was turned off promptly and by their splendid work checked the fire before it had done very serious damage. About fifty yards of the tramway was destroyed.

The choir of St. George's Episcopal church, Montreal, has gone on strike. The strike was brought about by a decision of the church wardens not to buy a new organ. Later the choir have agreed to the accompaniment of a small organ harmonium, which replaced the old organ. The strike is causing a great deal of talk in the congregation, which is a fashionable one.

Sidney W. Martin, city editor of the Kingston Whig, has arrived home from Toronto, where some months ago he underwent an operation, having a bullet removed from his shoulder. It was also found necessary to remove a portion of the bone, it having decayed, a silver plate being substituted. He has recovered nicely from the shock occasioned by the operation, and is ready to start into work again greatly improved in health.

Mrs. Geo. Tait Blackstock, of Toronto, who was granted a divorce in Rhode Island, on the ground of non-support, has been granted a divorce in Ontario. Her husband, who was contumacious for Breckin, is the well known lawyer of Toronto. He opposed Edward Blake in West Durham. He is now in poor health, and is in Erie, with his sisters. Mrs. Donald Donnelly says she was stage-struck and left her husband last spring, stating she desired to devote her life to opera. She composed a popular waltz. Both were leaders in Toronto society.

A new department which will be established before many months by the Manitoba government will probably be the department of public lands, the management of which will soon become an important part of the government service. Besides the swamp lands, there are now over 300,000 acres of M. & N. W. railway lands, selected by the government which are free of taxes. Within a month it is confidently expected a large portion of the provincial lands now in the care of the Dominion government will be handed over to the provincial authorities.

A fatal fire at Antlers, Indian Territory, says the Spencer academy, located ten miles west of there, was recently burned to ashes, together with all the furniture and four Choctaw boys were burned to death. Their names were John Smith, Daniel James, Thos. Smith and Wm. Wilson. Those named are: Arthur Harris, burned and burned on head; Harris Fisher, sprained leg; Cotton Bacon, legs sprained; Edward Clark, jaw bones broken; Sam Spring, burned in face, head and shoulder, and sprained. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary.

A PROFITABLE CROP.

Flax Should be a Most Important Factor With Manitoba Farmers.

A little pamphlet written by William Saunders, the director of the Canadian Experimental Farms, and published by the Canadian department of agriculture, gives some facts about the cultivation of flax over the border, says the New York Sun, that will prove of no little interest to the farmers of the United States.

It appears that flax growing suddenly became very popular in Manitoba after the crop of 1894 was harvested. The crop of flaxseed that year in the United States was poor—7,500,000 bushels produced, and the price at the Chicago market rose as high as \$1.50 a bushel. So the Manitoba market rate was from \$1.15 to \$1.25, the duty on flaxseed brought over the line to the United States being 20 cents a bushel.

At \$1.15 the Manitoba farmers made a good profit, although the yield from 20,000 acres averaged but 12 bushels per acre. Next year the Manitoba sowed 82,500 acres, and reaped not less than 15 bushels to the acre—1,291,354 bushels all told. Meantime, however, dollar and a half flax seed had stimulated the imagination of the Yankee farmers also, and the Yankee produce market made a good profit, although the yield from 20,000 acres averaged but 12 bushels per acre.

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THEIR LAST RAID.

The Ottawa Indians Settle up Old Scores With the Chippewas.

State Game and Fish Warden, Chas. S. Osborne, of St. John's, Nfld., tells the story of a raid made by the Ottawa Indians a fortnight ago on their ancient enemies the Chippewas, near the mouth of St. Mary's river.

It appears that at daylight on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 16, the slumbers of the inhabitants of Potagamisag, on Drummond Island, were suddenly broken by a succession of shrill terrifying war whoops, accompanied by the roar of small arms.

On emerging from the wigwams and shanties they discovered a large party of Indian warriors in the bay. There were about five hundred of them in birch bark canoes. The invaders presented a startling appearance, their naked bodies being decorated with red, black, and green pigments. Some were bareheaded, others wore moccasins, but all had their heads adorned with a profusion of feathers. They were armed with guns, revolvers, hatchets and knives, and kept up a constant fusillade of bullets.

Some of the island inhabitants took to the woods, while others rushed back into their log houses, and barricaded the doors. By the time the invaders landed the peaceable Indians were all under cover. The attacking party kept up their firing and yelling without running to great a risk. They banged away at the windows with their guns, hurled stones at the doors, threw down and burned the birch bark wigwams, stole everything they could lay hands on, and carried away and demolished what they could not take with them, even destroying crops of potatoes in several places. Although nobody in the houses suffered bodily injury, it was not the fault of the invaders, several narrow escapes being recorded.

Although badly handicapped and greatly frightened by the suddenness of the attack the besieged inhabitants kept the raiders away from their immediate vicinity by a few well directed shots. Three of the canoes finally started out of the bay with their loads, and the last one was being fired, all the remaining members of the attacking party, save one, who could not resist the temptation to continue the work of destruction. Finally he started for the canoe, and as he was passing one of the houses, he received a charge of buckshot in the abdomen, making a terrible wound. However, the Indian succeeded in reaching the canoe, into which he fell. The craft was then pushed off from the shore, and the party, after a brief council, put off for the Canadian side.

The invaders belonged to the Ottawa tribe, which is scattered throughout Lower Canada. The party came from the Georgian Bay country, and, as afterwards learned, landed at Pilot Harbor on the south side of Drummond Island. Back of Potagamisag, which is on the north side of the island, is a small river, a chain of three lakes, two of which are connected by a small stream, the third lake being about half a mile distant from the second and isolated. The Ottawa had portaged to the third lake from Pilot harbor, a distance of about two miles, and thence to the other lakes, coming down the river, which had been learned that they were in search of Ojibwas on the way, a Chippewa medicine woman, who they allege, cast a spell upon the Ottawa a number of years ago, since which time many of their braves have met with mysterious deaths.

It was the intention of the invaders to kill the women, and she had found. The woman is supposed by the Indians to possess wonderful magical powers and she is held in great veneration by the Chippewas. Her present place of abode is unknown to them; it is thought to be somewhere on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Before leaving the island the Ottawa announced that they would return next year with a much larger party and exterminate the Chippewas. Having accomplished this, they promised to pay a visit of extermination to the Jim Island Indians on Sugar Island.

Since the unexpected visit the Chippewas at Potagamisag have been very cautious, carrying loaded weapons with them all the time and being constantly on their guard. They look with much concern upon the threat of the raiders to return next summer, but the white residents believe that the attack of two weeks ago will go down in history as the last raid of the Ottawa.

His Skin Transparent.

"The worst affliction I ever knew any one have," said C. A. Annone, of Detroit, "is that of my skin in my city. His skin has become dead in some way, and all the coloring matter is gone, leaving the outside perfectly transparent. The result is that all of the veins and arteries are plainly visible and he looks like an animated anatomical chart. The case baffles all physicians, and the only remedy would be to graft new skin over the entire body, which of course would be impracticable, if not impossible. His skin was unusually clear and transparent when he was a baby, and instead of growing thicker and having more color as he grew older, what little color it possessed left it, and by the time he was 12 years old he appeared at a distance as though all the skin had been removed."

Adrift on Lake Huron.

Henry and Joseph Kewenig, fishermen, having from Southampton, Ont., were picked up by the steamer Nipigon and consigned to Delaware after having been blown across Lake Huron in the recent gale. They left Southampton in an open boat to lift some fish nets and were caught in the gale. They were driven clear across Lake Huron and fortunately were sighted off Point Abino by Capt. Julie of the Nipigon. The steamer rounded up and succeeded in picking them up. The men had been floating three nights and days, and were in a desperate condition.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

THE FREQUENT CAUSE OF MUCH MISERY AND SUFFERING.

The Victim Helpless and Unreliable—It Saps the Constitution and Makes One Involuntarily Ask Is Life Worth Living.

From the Lindsay Post.

It is at least commendable to bow before the inevitable. But what appears to be inevitable may be delayed or altogether averted. What were considered necessarily fatal diseases twenty-five or even ten years ago in many instances are not now placed in that category—thanks to medical and scientific skill. Life is sweet. We must either control the nerves or they will master us. Hysteria may prove fatal. It renders the person afflicted helpless and unreliable, and casts a continual shadow upon a hitherto bright and cheerful life. It saps the constitution and makes one involuntarily ask "Is life worth living?"

Miss Fanny Watson, daughter of Mrs. Henry Watson, living on lot 22, in the township of Somerville, Victoria county, is one of these whose life for years was made miserable from nervous disease.

At the age of twelve Miss Watson met with an accident which so seriously affected her nervous system that during the subsequent five years she was subjected to very severe nervous prostration, resulting in convulsions with unconsciousness for three or four hours at a time. The condition continued until March last when she had an increased and prolonged attack by which she was completely prostrated for the space of a fortnight. The disease so affected the optic nerve that Miss Watson was forced to wear glasses. Many remedies were tried but with no avail, and both Miss Watson and her friends feared that a cure could not be obtained. Ultimately Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were strongly recommended by various friends and the young lady decided to give them a trial.

At first the boxes were bought, and by the time one box was used, there was an improvement in her condition, and before the half dozen boxes were used, Miss Watson was, to use her own words, a different person altogether. Her entire nervous system was reinforced to such an extent, that she is now able to dispense with the use of the glasses which previous failing eyesight had made necessary. Miss Watson is now a staunch friend of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and says: "I have pleasure in recommending them to all similarly afflicted."

Rev. Dr. Miller, a friend of the family, vouches for the facts above set forth.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." "Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box."

The Baltimore Sun prints the following: "A skeleton of a fish is prized very highly as a curiosity by Mr. Augustus Benoit of the little two-masted schooner Ernest Dacosta, of Halifax, which arrived recently from the West Indies. 'This,' said Mr. Benoit, while showing his prize, 'the skeleton of what is known as the wandering fish, and this is for sale at half a dozen other specimens in the world. The name has been applied to it because so few have been captured. Its wonderful feature is that on the front of the skeleton there is a perfect outline of the scene on Calvary. The Saviour, with outstretched arms and with His head slightly inclined to the left shoulder, is plainly marked. Near the left side of the head is a clearly defined heart. Above the head of the figure the vertebrae form a crown of thorns. Striking also,' said Mr. Benoit, 'is the reverse side of the fish's skeleton. With arms extended, as if invoking benediction, the figure of a bishop is presented. The ornamentation of the vertebrae is clearly traced in the bones, the cross being represented by beams running up and down and across the back of the chasuble. The bishop is bearded, but his mitre is supplied by a part of the skeleton which is fitted over the head of the figure. Another bone makes the crozier. Holding the skeleton up to the light it appears transparent, with the human form outlined within it.' When the skeleton had been exposed, Mr. Benoit shook it and from it came a bell-like sound. The fish is sixteen and one-half inches long."

The War Eagle Sold.

The sale of the War Eagle and Iron Mask mines to London parties, was, after many delays, finally consummated in Spokane the other day, when the papers making the transfer were signed. The sale is not altogether on the terms of D. C. Corbin, though Mr. Corbin is interested in the sale, says the Roseland.

The sum paid, or the terms of the sale, are not yet made public, nor is anything said of the plan likely to be adopted in the working of these properties, but it is intimated that it will be on a much larger scale than heretofore, and that probably something and retaining wells will be established on or near the right, to render unnecessary the heavy charges for hauling the ore. The investment of so much British capital at one deal in Trail Creek district means that more will follow, and that British Columbia mines may be said to be almost sure to occupy the attention of London men of means, as well as the attention of the public, owing to a considerable increase in express parcel carrying, but the actual passenger receipts recently declined. The freight and live stock traffic shows an improvement of \$20,000, and the Detroit and Grand Haven a deficiency of \$32,054. All the financial journals save the Financial Times, comment favorably on the report.

A FEARFUL WRECK.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes and Many Passengers Killed and Wounded.

A frightful railroad wreck, attended by serious loss of life, and made more terrible by the self-murder of one of the terrified passengers, occurred the other morning on the Santa Fe road, two miles north of Osaage City, Kas. Seven dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck, and it is feared other victims are buried beneath the debris. The wrecked train was the east-bound passenger, No. 2, the same that had such a terrifying experience a few days ago with bandits in New Mexico. The wreck was caused by the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive. The engineer should have stopped for water at Osaage City, but being behind time he endeavored to run to the next tank. Though it is not positively known that the engineer, Fredman, has both met death in the wreck, it is surmised that their negligence was the cause of the disaster. The train had proceeded but two miles beyond Osaage City when two terrific explosions were heard, one following close after the other. The locomotive was completely shattered. The express, baggage and passenger coaches were crumpled upon the wheels, and the coaches that were ahead were piled up in one heap of wreckage. The coaches in the rear were all derailed, but the passengers riding in the rear cars escaped serious injury. The wreck was marked by scenes of the wildest confusion among the terrified passengers. The nerves of many were at a high pitch as a result of their experience with bandits in New Mexico, and when the crash came the first impression of nearly all was that the train had been attacked again by robbers. One passenger, Wm. Beckler, of Los Angeles, Cal., on route to Chicago, seemed to lose his reason entirely. When the crash came he drew a single barreled pistol from his pocket and fired at the passengers. He killed one passenger, took his own life, sending a bullet into his brain. Beckler had been drinking heavily. He was about 55 years of age. Owing to the excitement and confusion little could be done to rescue the injured and remove the dead bodies. Seven bodies were finally recovered. The dead are: Wm. Beckler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Engineer Strump, Topeka, Kas.; Fireman Harry Hollister, Topeka, Kas.; Wm. McAdams, tramp, riding on the baggage car and supposed to be from Chillicothe, Iowa. Three tramps, names unknown, all of whom were riding on the baggage car. Among those injured are: Mrs. Emma Maxwell, editor of the Evening Telegram at Colorado Springs, and her arms cut and bruised; Wilford Burns, a tramp, legs and arms cut and bruised; James Coleman, tramp, cut and badly injured.

Exciting Battle With a Catfish.

The 110-pound blue channel catfish that has been one of the many attractions in the fisheries building of the state fair was removed against his vigorous protest to the hatcheries the other afternoon, and John Meredith, of the hatchery, has three broken ribs. State Fish Commissioner L. W. May carries several bruises, and Superintendent O'Brien a study in moonlight coloring under his left eye.

The ponderous fish has been confined in a narrow tank at the exhibit, but he is a fellow, and this is pretty well known, as a cloth was folded about his head before an attempt was made to remove him from his tank. In lifting him out he struggled loose, and then began an exciting three-round fight as has been seen hereabouts for many months.

The fisheries men labored with the big fish and his fish laborer with the fisheries men, and for a while it looked as though the reserves of the metropolitan police would have to be called out to quell the disturbance. The men and the fish rolled over on the floor, and every now and then the monster would swing its tail with the viciousness of Corbett's right. Whenever he landed on one of the men he would use his mouth, too, and Mr. May says that it looked like the entrance to the sub-treasury vaults, so large was it.

Meredith, during the melee, was struck by the tail and crushed against the side of the building, breaking three ribs, and was removed to town for medical treatment. O'Brien gave him a souvenir decoration, while the others were more or less bruised in the struggle. The fish was finally conquered and rolled into his tank and sent to the fisheries.—Omaha Herald.

Saved by a Striking Operator.

The coast papers report an interview with W. A. McIntosh, who arrived at Vancouver with a stock train the other day. He states that the train, on account of the fact that the stock would suffer if detained, had orders to push through to Vancouver the same as the passenger trains are doing. Some distance up the line, east of Ashcroft, the train was flagged. Investigation showed that it was stopped none too soon, for just around a curve, and in a position that would have precluded the engineer seeing it till he was right on the top of it, was a nasty slide, which would have wrecked the train if it had run into it. The providential escape is due to the fact that Stewart Hannah, one of the striking operators was walking along the track to Ashcroft, and nothing the slide he waited patiently in the vicinity till he heard a train coming and went out and stopped it. There is no need to send guards to protect the company's property from damage at the hands of men like that.—The Kootenay Mail.

Awful Times in Cleveland.

There is no abatement of the epidemic of crime in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Hold-ups and murderous assaults upon peaceable citizens continue, and the startling evidence of the desperadoes and their method of doing business astound the police. Citizens are wrought up to such a degree of alarm, that the streets are practically deserted at 7 o'clock in the evening. Houses have been robbed within a few hundred feet of the Central Police Station, baker wagons despoiled of their contents and the drivers of their cash and pedestrians held up in the very heart of the city almost before dark.

The Cleveland Rolling Mills, one of the largest in the United States, has closed down and 1500 men are thrown out of employment. President Chisholm says that the mill would probably be opened after the elections.

"I suppose you know all about the financial question?" said the intimate friend of a candidate, "but I know all about it," replied the candidate, "but I know enough not to talk about it

